

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 20, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 56, 2 p.m. 64
Humidity " 56, " 51

January 20, 1915. Temperature 5 a.m. 60, 2 p.m. 68
Humidity " 60, " 58

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE

Barometer 30.10

SUBSCRIPTION

2818 日六初月二十年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

三拜禮 號拾二月正英西曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

VIGOROUS FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES CAPTURED.

French "Eye-Witness" Explains the Soissons Incident.

ALLIES MAKE SUBSTANTIAL ALL-ROUND PROGRESS.

(Havas Telegram.)

French Government Stocks now stand at Fr. 73.40.
We repulsed two attacks north-east of Vieux-Aisne. Our artillery was very effective in the Perthes region.
German attacks in Argonne proved fruitless. We took up several works north-west of Pont-a-Mousson in the only part of Le Perre wood still in the hands of the enemy. We also repulsed a counter-attack, maintaining all gains previously made.
The enemy bombarded Thann without result.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

On the 17th, in the vicinity of Antreches, north of Vieux-Aisne, two German attacks were repulsed.
No change is reported in the Soissons and Rheims sectors.
The range of the French artillery was very effective against the enemy's positions in the Perthes region. German attacks west of Boureuilles, in Argonne, proved fruitless.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Britain's Financial Resources.

Jan. 18, 9.45 p.m.
It is officially announced that fresh issues of capital must be approved by His Majesty's Treasury. All conditions must be subordinated to the husbanding of the financial resources of the country for the successful prosecution of the war. No issues will be allowed for undertakings outside the Empire, while overseas issues will only be allowed where urgency and special circumstances are shown.

The above restrictions do not apply to Treasury Bills and other short instruments of Colonial governments or municipalities.

Earl Kitchener and the Guards.

Jan. 18, 5.20 p.m.
Earl Kitchener, as Colonel of the Irish Guards, attended a battalion parade. He said he was proud to command a regiment which is upholding the most glorious traditions of its race in the present war, in connection with which he believed it was destined to leave an imperishable name.

Turkey Still Losing Badly.

Jan. 19, 3.30 a.m.
A Petrograd official communique reports that the pursuit of the Turks who were beaten at Karaagran continues. After a two days' battle at Jenikior, the Turks again fled in disorder after suffering heavy losses.

Three hundred Turks were killed and wounded in a single charge made by the Siberian Cossacks.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

More Russian Successes.

Jan. 18, 9.25 p.m.

A Petrograd official communique says:—
We made a night counter-attack and re-occupied the lost trench at Gumine. All the Germans in the trench were killed. Two German counter-attacks were made, but were fruitless.
The enemy also attempted two night attacks at Gulki, but was discovered by our searchlights and routed.
Fresh attempts by the Austrian heavy guns to bombard Tarnow have been balked by our artillery.

La Boisselle Fired by Bursting Shell.

Jan. 19, 1.5 a.m.

A Paris evening official communique is as follows:—The explosion of an ammunition depot, through the bursting of a shell, set fire to part of the village of La Boisselle, which was occupied by our troops. Consequently, it had to be evacuated but it was recaptured on the morning of the 18th by a vigorous counter-attack. The enemy has bombarded St. Paul, near Soissons.

German Aviators Captured.

German aeroplanes flew over our positions in the Champagne region and were received with gun-fire. Two of the German aeroplanes descended in our lines, near Bar-le-Duc. The machines are intact and the four aviators were captured.

There have been intermittent cannonades and fusillades in Argonne and snow and tempest have been raging between Argonne and the Vosges.

New German Q. M. G.

Jan. 19, 5.20 p.m.

A message from Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam states that General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed Quartermaster General of the German Army.

Further German Attacks Repulsed.

Jan. 18, 5.20 p.m.

A Paris official communique says:—From the sea to the Oise the weather is of a most stormy description. Artillery duels have occurred at certain points, and two German attacks near Antreches have been repulsed.

There is no change in the sectors of Soissons and Rheims. Our artillery in the region of Perthes has done most effective work. German attacks on hill No. 203, to the west of Boureuilles, were without result.

German Works Captured.

We captured several German works to the north-west of Pont-a-Mousson, in the only part of the Bois-le-Petre which is still held by the enemy. We repulsed a counter-attack and maintained our gains during a heavy snow-fall in the Vosges. The enemy again bombarded the town of Thann, but without serious results.

Oman Arabs Badly Beaten.

Jan. 18, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi reports that the Arab tribes of Oman attacked Muscat, but were repulsed with the bayonet by the 95th Russell's infantry and 102nd Grenadiers. The enemy lost five hundred out of a force of three thousand. The rebels were led by Isa-bin-Saleh, who is reported to be wounded. The British casualties were six sepoy killed and Captain Coates and fourteen men wounded.

An Old Tribal Rising.

The Press Bureau says the affair is a continuation of a tribal rising against the Sultan of Muscat, and the British had previously been sent to support the Sultan's forces. The rebels are reported to be much disheartened.

French Eye-witness' Story.

Jan. 19, 3.30 a.m.

The French eye-witness, in an account of the operations since the 5th inst., concludes with a description of the battle of Soissons, saying:—

"Our offensive in this fighting, which was purely of a local character, was completely successful on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., but was checked from the 11th onward by the rise of the Aisne river and the destruction of our bridges. The enemy profited by the situation to attack us with great violence, with the object of forcing us back to the river and cutting us off. He failed and we took our troops back to a point at which, in any circumstances, the destruction of the bridges would have obliged us to establish ourselves."

Some Noteworthy Features.

The eye-witness further says that terrible weather continued throughout, rain, snow, wind, fog and mud impeding the operations. Besides the battle of Soissons, he says, the noteworthy features have been:—

(1) The extension and consolidation of the Allies' successes on the right bank of the Yser between St. Georges and the sea. The German offensive in this region has been shattered, and the Allies have gained an area of more than five kilometres beyond the river.

(2) Fresh progress has been made in the Perthes region.

(3) A check has been given to the German attacks in Argonne.

(4) There has been a continuation of our successes in Upper Alsace.

SEVERE LIGHTNING IN 'FRISCO.

Panic Caused in Many Places.

San Franciscans were given a sample of "way down East" thunderstorm weather shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, says the San Francisco Examiner of December 8, when a bolt of lightning, accompanied by an ear-splitting clap of thunder, shattered the flagstaff on the roof of the Bank of Italy building, Montgomery and Clay Streets.

At the same moment the atmosphere of the business section of the city became saturated with electricity, which caused a number of electrical freaks. The fuses in half a dozen cars of the United Railroads were blown out, temporarily putting the cars out of commission. In several buildings in the vicinity of the bank building fuses controlling the electric lighting and elevator systems were blown out, and the occupants of the buildings were thrown into a panic. In the mid-morning ward of the City Prison in the Hall of Justice, the lightning disported for a few seconds on the iron girders above the cells and supporting the roof. The inmates of the fifty-six cells were thrown into a panic. Some of the men fell upon their knees and began to pray.

Damaged by Lightning.

Thunderstorms are not uncommon in San Francisco, but bolt lightning, with material damage effect, is quite rare. Mr. G. H. Wilson, district forecaster for the weather bureau, said yesterday that his office has no official record of a bolt previous to yesterday having done any damage in the city. He had newspaper clippings showing that ten years ago this month, during a thunderstorm, a bolt of lightning struck the home of Julius Franklin, 2930, Clay Street.

It hit a corner of the house, tore through the attic and top storey and entered a room on the ground floor. There it disfigured the ceiling, twisted a chandelier and ruined the carpet as it passed into the cellar and the ground.

In 1908 lightning destroyed the flagpole in the telephone building on Bush street.

It was about two years ago that a bolt struck the Point Bonita lighthouse, putting the light out of commission.

Yesterday's storm came up quickly, spent its force and fury in a few minutes, and passed on. The bolt came from a dark cloud that rolled in from the ocean, almost directly over the Golden Gate. When over the business section of the city it spent its fury.

There was a sudden downpour of rain, accompanied by hail. The cloud darkened the lower end of the city. Suddenly there was a blinding flash, accompanied by an ear-splitting clap of thunder. Those who chanced to be looking out of windows of tall buildings and gazing toward the Bank of Italy building, say that a ball of fire seemed to drop from the centre of the cloud.

This ball of fire zig-zagged through the air with small tongues of flames shooting from it in every direction. Suddenly it darted toward the bank flagstaff, completely enveloping it. The ball of fire hovered over the northwest corner of the building for a moment and then shot eastward toward the Hall of Justice, vanishing in the air as it progressed.

The flagstaff, sixty-eight feet in height, was torn in many pieces. Only about twenty-eight feet of its length was left standing, and that was badly splintered. The remainder had been thrown in every direction, the bits falling into neighbouring streets, and on top of near-by buildings.

Throng of persons gathered and began to pick up the splinters. Newsboys began selling them as souvenirs. They found ready buyers, some men paying as high as \$1 for fair-sized pieces of the staff.

Scene of Excitement.

In the interim, excitement reigned in offices and workshops in the immediate vicinity of the bank building.

A splinter six feet long shot through the air and struck the swinging doors of the Occidental Bar, diagonally across from the bank. It just missed Mr. Bard Burns, the proprietor, who was standing in the entrance.

The 300 employees of the Frankel, Gerdis and Co. cigar factory, 540-554 Clay Street, were thrown into a panic by the concussion of the exploding bolt. The women were especially frightened and made frantic efforts to reach the street by the elevator, stairways and fire-escapes.

At 512, Leidesdorff Street, a three-storey building devoted to printing establishments, there was a panic among the women employees. Several fainted. At 528, Commercial Street, the rear entrance to the De Boom Paint Company, a large window was shattered by the concussion, and in that immediate vicinity several skylights were broken by the concussion and falling pieces of the flagstaff.

Policeman James B. Cavanaugh was patrolling his beat along Broadway near Montgomery street when the crash came. He noticed, about a hundred feet in the air, a ball of fire two or three feet in diameter descending rapidly toward the street. Dozens of persons along the block who rushed to the sidewalk also saw it and stood watching it in awed terror.

The flaming mass dropped in a straight line to the middle of the street and vanished. Cavanaugh said he examined the spot where it disappeared, but there was not a mark of any kind.

A portion of the fire ball also flew in the direction of North Beach. Its glare frightened people there, and the surcharging of the atmosphere with electricity blew out a number of fuses in residences, shops and restaurants.

The cars temporarily put out of commission by the lightning were on the Eddy, Fillmore, Howard and Valencia street lines. Momentarily the cars were filled with blinding light, frightening the passengers and stunning the motormen, but no damage was reported.

Marine Insurance.

As a result of the almost complete destruction of the German Pacific Squadron, says the Statesman of December 16, the rates of marine insurance for the areas hitherto considered dangerous have been heavily reduced. The changed rates are:—West Coast of South America 5 (previously 7) per cent.; North America, Pacific Coast 2 (3) per cent.; South America 3 (5) per cent.; North America, Atlantic Coast 1 1/2 (2) per cent. The stationary rates are:—United Kingdom 1 1/2 per cent.; Australasia 1 per cent.; Mauritius 1 per cent.; Java, Bangkok and Saigon 1 per cent.; Far East 1 per cent.; South Africa 1 per cent.; Ceylon 1 per cent.; East Coast of India to Straits 1 per cent.; West Coast of India to Straits 1 per cent.; East Coast of India to ports on West Coast of India, West Coast of India to Burma and vice versa 1 1/2 per cent.; East Coast of India to Burma and vice versa, East Coast of India to ports on East Coast of India, West Coast of India to ports on West Coast of India 1 per cent.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There is a continuation of the French successes in Upper Alsace. The Germans have bombarded Thann without any serious result.

Terrible weather continues in France, rain, snow, wind, fog and mud impeding the operations.

Three hundred Turks were killed and wounded in a single charge by the Siberian Cossacks.

Fresh attempts by the Austrian heavy guns to bombard Tarnow were balked by Russian artillery.

General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed Quartermaster-General to the German Army.

Two German aeroplanes descended in the French lines near Bar-le-Duc. The machines were intact, and four aviators were captured.

By means of a night counter-attack, the Russians have re-occupied a trench lost at Gumine. All the Germans in the trench were killed.

Arab tribes of Oman have attacked Muscat. They were repulsed by the 25th Russell's Infantry and the 102nd Grenadiers with the bayonet.

The Allies have captured several German works to the north-west of Pont-a-Mousson, in the only part of the Bois-le-Petre still held by the enemy.

The German offensive in the St. Georges region has been shattered, and the Allies have gained an area of more than five kilometres beyond the river Yser.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Some interesting tariff chatter from our Home sports correspondent will be found elsewhere.

General news, war news from French sources and some facts concerning the collision between the Cordillere and the Hyson appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of suit-lengths, G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Friday, January 22.
Sanitary Board Election.
H.K. Football Shield Meeting—5.30 p.m.

Sale of curios, etc.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Saturday, January 23.

Sale of curios, etc.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Sale of blouses and dresses at 8, Des Voeux Road—Central—G. P. Lammer—11 a.m.

Friday, January 29.
Opening of "The Grotesques" season, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Jardens Fete, H.K. University.

Tuesday, February 2.
The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.30 a.m. to noon.

Thursday, February 4.
The H.K. Canton and Mexico Steamboat Co., meeting of shareholders—noon.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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 Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application
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 In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
 graduate versed in litera-
 ture, has been a teacher to
 European officials and merchants
 in this Colony for over ten years.
 He has a good method of train-
 ing Europeans to pass in the
 Chinese examination, and is
 possessed of a first rate certificate
 as a Chinese teacher. He has
 also a good knowledge of Man-
 dan and Hakka.
 Those who intend learning the
 Chinese language are requested
 to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
 graph" office or direct to No. 14,
 Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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 and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
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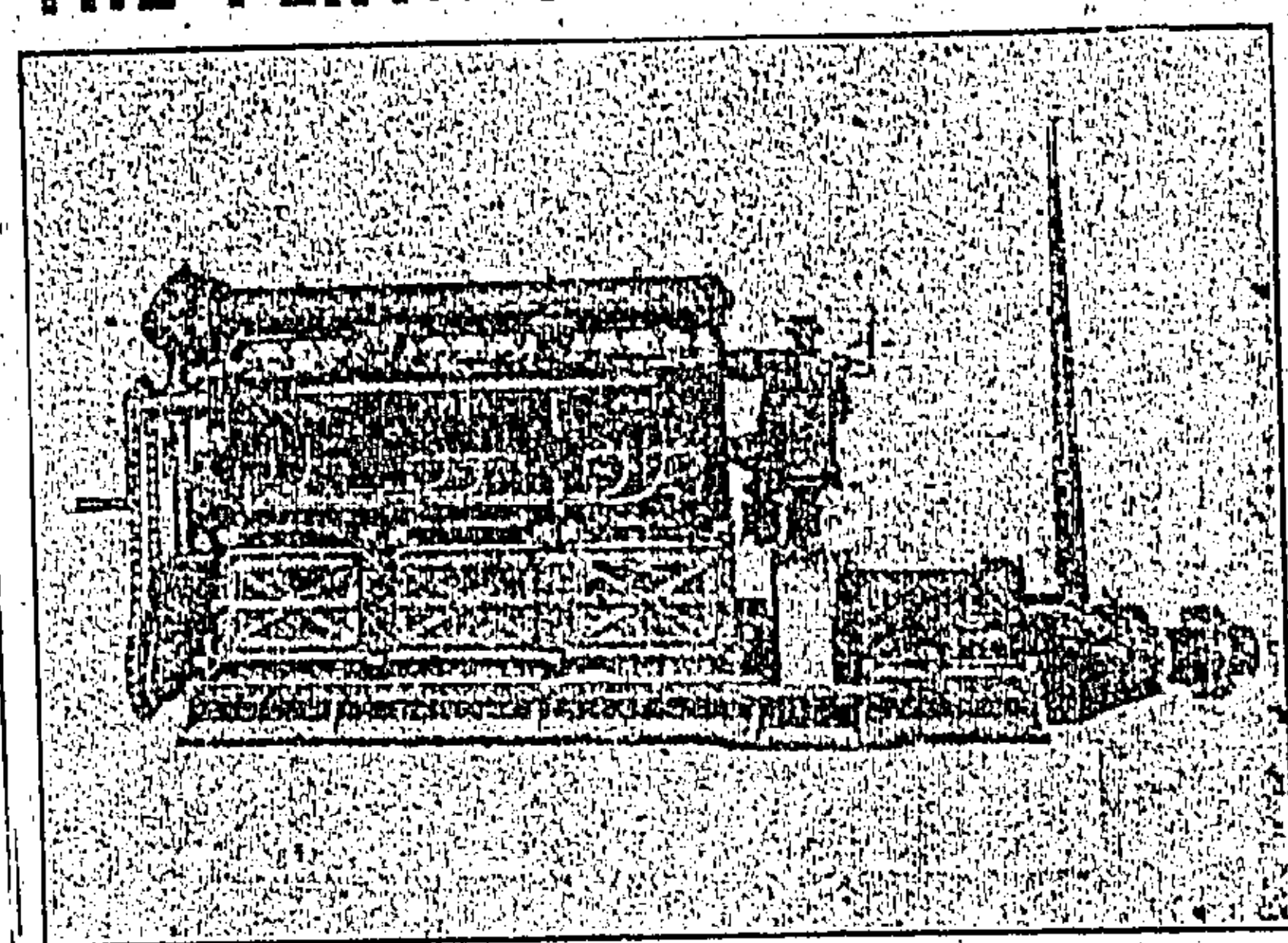
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NOTICES

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

"Vienna's Sore Plight"
 The news cabled from Venice
 last week stating that the condi-
 tions in the Austrian capital have
 become intolerable is not at all
 surprising. Indeed, for some time
 it has been known that disease
 in several forms, particularly
 cholera and typhoid, had asserted
 its presence in the eastern war
 theatre, and that it should become
 a menace to Vienna is only to be
 expected since the city has be-
 come a haven of refuge for crowds
 of destitute refugees of a class
 whose ideas of hygiene are of the
 crudest description. It is too
 much to hope that disease has
 not manifested its presence in
 the ranks of those who are en-
 gaged in the fighting. There never
 has been a war yet in which
 sickness has not accounted for at
 least as many men as the bullets
 of the enemy and the present
 conflict is not likely to prove an
 exception. War and pestilence
 have always gone together and,
 in spite of the advance in preven-
 tive medicine and the triumphs of
 modern sanitation, it becomes
 increasingly evident that large
 masses of men who march, feed
 and sleep together under the
 most irregular conditions, amidst
 constant alarms and in all sorts
 of weather, are still exposed to
 danger from the unseen yet most
 aggressive foe.

Daily Press.

Lord Roberts' Last

Message.

One of the most simple, direct,
 and striking appeals which have
 been addressed to the manhood
 of the British Empire during the
 present war is the last message of
 the late Field Marshal Earl Rob-
 erts to his fellow-countrymen.
 Originally contributed to the
 columns of the *Hibbert Journal*,
 it has recently been reprinted for
 wider circulation in pamphlet
 form, and, coming as it does from
 one who, after long and signal
 services to the State as a soldier,
 consecrated the closing years of a
 crowded life to an effort to rouse
 the country he loved so well to a
 sense of the dangers that his
 presence foresaw, it will serve
 as a clarion-call to duty to Britons
 throughout the world. As might
 be expected, the grand old patri-
 ot, who never spared himself
 when Britain's welfare was at
 stake, is no advocate of half-
 hearted measures in this hour of
 peril. "There is," he declares,
 "but one duty for the British
 citizen at the present time—men
 and women, young and old, rich
 and poor. All alike must place
 everything at the service of the
 State. Nothing must be kept
 back—time, energy, money, tal-
 ents, even life itself, must be
 freely offered in this supreme
 crisis."

China Mail.

The Duration of the War.

The prophets are busy, we learn
 from the *Literary Digest*, but
 display a singular lack of un-
 animity in foretelling how long
 the war will last. All sorts of
 periods have been set, from three
 months to three years, and it is
 not improbable that all may be
 equally wide of the mark, for it
 is well known that prophesying is
 apt to lead to inaccuracies. It is,
 however, not without interest,
 now that the conclusion of this
 titanic struggle is a consummation
 devoutly to be wished to learn the
 opinions of those who may be sup-
 posed to be best able to don the
 mantle of the prophet. The best
 qualified expert to incline to the
 "short term" theory is General
 Berthaut, Deputy Chief of the
 General Staff of the French Army,
 who thinks that "the war will
 come to an end in another three
 months, and then not by force of
 arms, but by force of hunger,
 together with exhaustion of other
 means of carrying on the war."
 While the *Paris Gaulois* gives
 prominence to this, extremely
 optimistic estimate, the *Kölnische*
Zeitung seems to destroy its value
 by publishing a detailed examina-
 tion of the resources of the Ger-
 man and Austrian Empires, both
 in money, provisions, and men,
 which concludes by showing that
 the Dual Alliance can throw into
 the field an entirely fresh army of
 no less than 18,000,000.

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 attention to our business and sanitary
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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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 Hongkong, 15th July, 1912.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

THE INJUSTICE OF FORGIVENESS.

In commenting in this column the other day on the likely attitude of the Allies towards Germany at the end of the war, we made the observation that the British race forgives more readily than any other. We then, in as many words, advanced the opinion that when the fighting is all over there will be sections of the British people who will soon forget the hideous brutality of which Germany has been guilty and who will be willing to clasp the Germans in their arms as friends and brothers. These are the soft-hearted folk who are for ever preaching the brotherhood of mankind in a broad and general way, but who, when it comes to the individual, all too often ostracise the man or woman who has fallen to temptation and is ready to admit his or her weakness.

We have not had to wait till the end of the war for the trotting out of the brotherhood of humanity doctrine and the plea that we should love our enemies, for a circular issued by those good folk, the Quakers, has come into our hands, and the whole burden of it is that we should not be harsh in our attitude towards the Germans but should prepare for the day when we can embrace them as good friends. Speaking of the Germans, the circular says:—"May we be saved from forgetting that they too are the children of our Father. May we think of them with love and pity. May we banish thoughts of bitterness, harsh judgment, the revengeful spirit.... May we prepare ourselves even now for the day when once more we shall stand shoulder to shoulder with those with whom we are now at war." Further on the appeal contains these words:—"We should have it clearly before our minds from the beginning that we are not going into it (the war) in order to crush and humiliate any nation." This is all very charitable to be sure, but we are wondering how it can be reconciled with the observation in the same circular which recognises that "our Government has made most strenuous efforts to preserve peace and has entered into the war under a grave sense of duty to a smaller state towards which we had moral and treaty obligations." To recognise that fact is surely to pin the whole responsibility on those who, knowing of those obligations, set out to flout them, and equally it absolves Britain of any responsibility or blame in the matter. How therefore it can be argued, as it is in the same publication, that "no nation, no church, no individual can be wholly exonerated," we fail to comprehend.

We fully realise, of course, that the appeal is issued with the very best of intentions and that its whole tenor is in accordance with the professed beliefs of a body of people who for centuries have lived to themselves and have been among the most law-abiding and upright citizens of Britain and America. To them all war is abhorrent, but while we can admire them for their constancy we do not think their attitude at the moment is one which will commend itself to those who know and realise to what depths Germany has fallen at this juncture in her history.

A nation which has committed the atrocities which the Germans have, which has laid in ruins a peaceful country and gloried in the wrong, which has wilfully shelled hospitals and destroyed houses of prayer, which has over-ridden moral and treaty obligations alike, deserves all the retribution and all the humiliation which can be heaped upon it. Common justice demands that it should suffer for its monstrous wrong-doings, and we know of no law of God or man which can be invoked to spare it from the punishment it deserves. Germany has sinned, and sinned grievously, and she can no more rightfully hope to escape what is her due than can the man who willfully and in cold blood takes the life of another. "Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." And as with individuals, so should it be with nations.

Kowloon Lamps.

When the new street lamps were erected in Kowloon recently we said some complimentary things about the improvement which they had effected—and the remarks we made were thoroughly justified. We might have added, too, that somebody was to be praised—maybe even the P.W.D.—for the expeditious manner in which the work of substituting the new lamps for the old was carried out. This bit of work must have constituted something of a record for a Hongkong Government Department. But the point we now want to make is that early promises have not been altogether fulfilled, so far as the light is concerned. The lamps are apparently of a most modern type, but it is a common sight now to see two coolies employed in the task of lighting them. One mounts a ladder, with a box of matches in hand—in approved pre-Murdoch fashion—while the other stands on the lower rung to see that his companion is not in danger of falling off. It takes these individuals the best part of an hour to get all the lamps alight, and even then the job is often very imperfectly done. The night before last a considerable proportion of the lamps gave out the feeblest of illumination after these men had completed their rounds. The fault is probably not with the lamps; most likely it is attributable to the carelessness of the lamp-lighters. Anyhow, Kowloon should get better value from its new lamps than it enjoys at present.

"A Dangerous Man."

Under the above heading we reported, in yesterday's issue, a case in which an armed man, in whose possession a quantity of jewellery was found, was fortunate enough to meet with no more severe punishment than three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks. One wonders what view a judge and jury would have taken of the matter, had the case been sent for trial at the Sessions. A constable arrested the man, on finding that he was carrying about with him "a quantity of jewellery, an electric torch and a formidable dagger." On enquiry it was found that a house in Tai Wong Street had been broken into. "When the shine's a-missing, and the house dog can't look you in the face, who is the thief?" For his burglarious act our friend was committed to two months' imprisonment only; together with the stocks, and another month was tacked on to his sojourn up the hill for being in possession of a dagger "without a permit." But what was the dagger for? What use would the gentleman have made of it had he been interrupted or opposed? And can a man walk into one's premises and help himself to valuables, with the comfortable assurance that three months' Government rice will be a sufficient set-off against his achievement? These, we think, are one or two points on which the average British juryman would have sought enlightenment, had the case gone for trial.

Royalty and the Tommy.

We published yesterday a pleasing little story (related by Mr. "Eyewitness") of the Prince of Wales having a derelict soldier placed in his car and lending him his own rain-coat for protection. But one of our readers can cap this for he tells of another sold a who, if he be still alive, can boast that our present king once held him in his arms. The King—then Prince George—was serving on H. M. S. Thrush. One night, when His Royal Highness was on shore in Bermuda, in a dark part of the road he stumbled across the body of a soldier, who lay full across the way, very comfortably drunk. Humanity asserted itself in the young prince and, lifting the man up, he carried him to the side of the road out of danger of any passing vehicle. Having performed this work of mercy, the Prince remembered that he was an officer as well as a man; and he emphasized the fact by reporting the case at the guard-room. Result: so many days' cells for Tommy. But loyalty is indestructible in the soul of Mr. Atkins. "It's worth it," murmured the prisoner, when sentence was pronounced. "I don't mind going to clink when I can say that the future King of England has held me in his arms."

DAY BY DAY.

THE ONLY USE SOME MEN SEEM TO HAVE FOR HEADS IS TO BUTT IN.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 50; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50; clear.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Changsha at 9 a.m. to-day. U.K. and Canadian Mails.—Close per s.s. Indo Maru at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 93.16d.

"Great Cold."

To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the feast of Ta-ban, or "Great Cold."

Auction.

Mr. G. P. Lamport is selling numerous suit-lengths of excellent quality at his sales rooms at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Beggars sent back to Canton.

It is gratifying to learn that the police have escorted four members of the begging brotherhood out of the Colony and into Canton.

University Lecture.

At the University, at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow, Sir Charles Eliot will deliver a public lecture on "The Causes of the Present European War."

Sale Postponed.

Mr. G. P. Lamport's great sale of Chinese curios, which was advertised for Friday and Saturday, has been postponed until Monday and Tuesday. The collection will be on view from Friday.

Theft of Clothing and Money.

Lau Chi-u, a shroff of 33, Tung Street, reports to the police that, on January 19, between 1 and 2 p.m., someone entered his room (the door of which was open) and stole some articles of clothing, together with \$15.50 in money.

To Gad Again.

Detective Laigan arrested a man in a pawnshop as the latter was pledging clothing stolen from 49, Connaught Road West. The man had only just come out of gaol after serving three months for burglary. He was sent back to gaol for a similar period, by the Magistrate, at the Police Court, this morning.

Art Productions.

From Messrs. Mow Fung and Co. we have received a very tastefully produced calendar, braving a beautiful coloured panoramic view of London, as well as a magnificent coloured photograph of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts. These art productions have been issued by Messrs. John Kidd and Co., of London.

Alleged Unregistered Society.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, made an application for a remand in the case of nine Chinese who were members of an alleged unregistered society. He said he had acquainted the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but he was not able to attend. The request was granted, bail in \$5 each being allowed.

Postal Map of Kwangtung.

The Chinese Postal Administration has just issued a Postal Route Map of Kwangtung, showing all Chinese Post Offices established up to and including the 31st October, 1914. Principal name-places are given in both English and Chinese. Unmounted copies are for sale at all Chinese Post Offices, price 15 cents per copy (postal currency). The map should be found extremely useful.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMAN DISTORTION—AND THE FACTS.

Significant German and Austrian Changes.

It is only in accordance with expectations that the Germans should exaggerate and magnify the little check which the French forces sustained in the region of Soisson. No doubt the military leaders have been telling the public what a magnificent victory it was, and we may be sure that the reverse is attributed to superior strategy on the part of the Germans and that little or nothing has been said of the flooding of the Aisne which rendered the position of the French troops untenable. The facts, as revealed by the "eye-witness" with the French, are that the rise of the river destroyed the bridges and that the Germans, taking advantage of the situation, delivered a violent attack and endeavoured to cut the French off—an attempt which ended in failure. So far from the affair being a victory for the enemy, its main objective did not succeed, and it is now established that the French withdrew primarily not because of pressure by the Germans but mainly by reason of the flooding of their positions. Their retreat, however, was over a very small portion of the line and there seems nothing in the incident to give cause for such rapturous rejoicings as the Germans have evidently been indulging in.

The Allies' Advance.

The same story by the "eye-witness" furnishes most satisfactory proof of the general progress of the Allies. Along practically the whole of the front advances are being made, in spite of the fact that rain, snow, wind, fog and mud are impeding operations. Most gratifying of all is the announcement that between the Yser and St. Georges the German offensive has been shattered and the Allies' position further consolidated. The Kaiser's dream of penetrating the Allies' lines here and of making the much-longed-for dash on Calais must now be abandoned once and for all. The Allies have certainly been doing very sound work in this region of late, and it would appear that they are better able to stand the strain of fighting under bad conditions than the Germans are. From recent reports we see that slightly wounded Germans returning on foot from the fighting area in this locality are almost invariably covered with clay and that they complain greatly of having to stay in trenches where they stand in mud and water.

Chopping and Changing.

The over-night wires contain the announcement that a new Quartermaster General has been appointed to the German Army. This, at first sight, may not appear to be of any particular significance, but, when taken in conjunction with certain other changes recently notified, it will be regarded as of some importance. Within the past few months we have read much of the unseemly squabbles between the Kaiser and his Generals, which have been followed by numerous changes of commands; only yesterday it was made known that the Secretary to the German Treasury has resigned "ostensibly on account of ill health," and a few days ago the resignation of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary on similar grounds was announced. Putting these facts together, it becomes quite apparent that things are not running at all smoothly with Germany and her Allies—otherwise in a crisis like the present, the biggest through which these nations have been called upon to pass, there would not be these chopplings and changings in high quarters. The old saw has it that it is dangerous to "swop" horses when crossing a stream. The application in this instance is plain.

CONCUBINE ON TRIAL.

Alleged Theft of Big Sum of Money.

At the Criminal Sessions, this morning, a woman named Chan Sai-i, was arraigned before Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice), on an indictment charging her with unlawfully converting to her own use the sum of \$1,900, and also with stealing the same, the property of Fong Tin-san, to whom she was the first concubine, on December 9, 1914.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. W. J. Crawford (foreman), H. F. Bunja, A. R. Kinross, A. H. Abbas, A. M. Stark, F. P. Shroff, and L. B. Cordeiro. Prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. E. Kemp), in opening, said it was a rather curious case, with several mysterious features, and it would require, he thought, very careful attention from the jury, and he was sure they would very carefully sift the evidence. Several possibilities as to how the money disappeared might occur to them, and he proposed to refer to them later. But on the evidence as known to the Crown at present, and on the broad features of the case, he thought there was no alternative but to charge the prisoner with stealing the money. He thought that on the evidence which would be given and on the broad features of the case, they would be satisfied she was concerned in the abstraction of the money. Certain witnesses, two in particular, they would have to receive with a considerable amount of caution. They had not given a very connected account, or a very consistent account, but he was calling them partly because they were called for the prosecution at the Police Court, and partly because they were present at the time the money was taken. It was, of course, desirable that they should have all the persons before them who could throw any light at all on what happened, but he would ask them to receive the evidence of two snobs with a considerable amount of caution and sift it carefully. The facts on which they appeared to be consistent did not seem to him to be very essential to the case, though they seemed to carry forward the Crown case on certain essential features, and that was one of the reasons why he called them. There were two charges against the prisoner, one of fraudulent conversion of \$1,900 and another of larceny as a bailee of \$1,900. There was not very much difference in the two charges. It was not suggested that she used the money herself, but that she, having been given the money for safe keeping, used it for her own purposes—it might have been to share it with an accomplice. The complainant took \$6,000 from the bank, paid a bill of \$4,000 and left \$2,000 in the prisoner's custody with which to pay another bill. Four days before the money was missed a second concubine was brought into the house, but she was away in Macao when the alleged armed robbery, of which prisoner told the police, took place. The prisoner first said four men entered the house, armed, gagged her and robbed her, threatening to take her life if she called out. Gags were found in the house, and that rather indicated that she relied on the armed robbery story as her explanation to her husband and the Police. Later, she said that only one man robbed her, but that was denied by the man, and it was inconsistent with the evidence. Her suggestion was that the man stole the money against her will and without her connivance. Her adopted brother was charged along with her with conspiring, but he was discharged. The prisoner admitted that the original story was false in material particulars and the fact that she had admitted the story she told to be false was probably sufficient to indicate that the money had been taken for her own purpose, or it might have been that she told the story of an armed robbery from fear of her husband having lost the money. She had been entrusted with

THE QUEEN'S THANKS.

Grateful Appreciation of Hongkong Gifts.

The following letter has been received by Lady May from the Private Secretary to the Queen, conveying Her Majesty's grateful appreciation of the gifts sent by the women of Hongkong and Macao for our soldiers at the front and their wives and families at Home:—

Buckingham Palace, 14th December, 1914.

Dear Lady May,

The Queen has just been informed of the arrival of a parcel of 507 garments which have been made by the women of Hongkong and Macao, and sent to Her Majesty's Needlework Guild for our soldiers at the front and their wives and families at Home.

The Queen has personally inspected these garments and will be glad if you will kindly convey to the donors Her Majesty's grateful appreciation of their charming gift.

The Queen is much touched by the kindly thought which has prompted the women of Hongkong and Macao to make such a ready response to her appeal and Her Majesty is very grateful to you personally for your assistance and for all the trouble you have taken.—I am, yours faithfully, (Signed) E. W. WALLINGTON, Private Secretary.

Lady May,
Government House,
Hongkong.

A FINE SPIRIT.

"To Fight to a Finish, or Die."

As an instance of the spirit animating our Colonial contingents, we have to-day been shown a letter received by a gentleman in the Colony from his son, who is an officer in a Canadian Regiment of Militia. He states that he expects his regiment to leave Canada for the front either during next month or in March. He adds:—"I leave (when I go) with a firm stand, wearing the King's uniform, to fight to a finish or die for my country and flag."

BRIDGE PARTY.

Interesting Function in Aid of Belgian Relief Fund.

Not fewer than 81 ladies attended a "bridge party" at Kingsclere yesterday, as a result of which a sum of \$165 was realised on behalf of the Belgian Relief Fund. There were 21 tables. The idea of holding this function originated with Mrs. Kent, and she was assisted in the organisation of the tables by the following ladies:—Mrs. McL. Messer, Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Blanch, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Moberley, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Singer, Mrs. Lammer, Mrs. Evan-Jones, and Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Kent kindly presented three handsome prizes which were won by:—1st, Mrs. Spielman; 2nd, Mrs. Waters; 3rd, Mrs. Blanch. A "hidden" prize was also presented by Mrs. Bolles, and for this Mrs. Tisdall and Mrs. Craddock tied, the game to be played off later.

Tables were arranged in the hall, the drawing room and the billiard room, and during an interval in the games the participants adjourned to the dining room, where an enjoyable tea was served. The function was a great success, and much credit is due to Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Bolles and the ladies of Kingsclere for the time and pains they put into its organisation.

money before and she had always returned it—that was in her favour, but that applied to all persons who had become dishonest—they were honest until the period when they yielded to temptation.

Evidence in support of counsel's opening statement was then called. The hearing was adjourned.

TURF CHATTER.

Opening of the Jumping Season.

(Our Special Correspondent)
London, Dec. 11.

The National Hunt season (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) has made a wonderfully good start. Even in normal times this would have been considered the case, for there are far more recruits from flat racing to hunting than usual. When, therefore, you hear in the press that this is war time, the influx to National Hunt Sport, and the general animation are really extraordinary features of the new 1914-15 season. Take Newmarket for instance. It is customary for the headquarters of the Jockey Club to have about half a dozen huddles in training. At the present time there are at least fifty! The trainers engaged are the Hon. George Lambton, who trains for Lord Derby, Lord Wolverton and Mr. Arthur James; Percy Peck, who trains for Lord Dorham, the four Jarvises (father and three sons), H. Leader, S. Pickering, J. Cannon, H. Sadler, Felix Leach, Tom Waugh, S. H. Dripping and C. Halsey. They have already on a hurdle race with Sir R. Jardine's Strike the Lyre, trained by Tom Waugh. Among the horses now being schooled over hurdles are the last Liverpool Cup winner, Diadumenos, while some of the others were of very fair class on the flat.

Naturally this sudden devotion to the sport on the part of Newmarket must make itself felt, but it is only one indication of wide spread endeavour to win races at the winter sport. The presence of so many Belgian horses is having an effect on the size of the field. One of the most curious instances of a double objection ever known has just occurred at the recent Birmingham meeting, which actually opened the National Hunt season. The Belgian horse, Fil d'Ecosse, owned by M. P. Mathieu, won the race, but was then objected to for carrying the wrong weight. The objection was proved and therefore upheld, the race being awarded to the three-year-old Yellow Chat, the property of Captain Featherstonhaugh and trained by Frank Hartigan. A week or more elapsed and it is then announced that Yellow Chat is objected to on the ground of an unregistered partnership. Meanwhile those who had received over the backing of the Belgian horse had been compelled to return their winnings, and those who had backed Yellow Chat, who, by the way, was favourite for the race, had received. But it is adding complication to complication when Yellow Chat has to be disqualified and the race awarded to the third horse, Mark Minor, who is trained by Mr. Percy Whitaker at Royston. Imagine the bewilderment of bookmakers and backers over this extraordinary muddle. Mark Minor was a runner at the Leicester Meeting this week, and believing that his horse would get the race, Mr. Whitaker declared a penalty for the Leicester race, thereby taking on the liability of a winner. He won at Leicester, but supposing he had won without having declared the additional weight in the matter of the penalty? He would have been disqualified at Leicester. It has been stated that the objection to Yellow Chat was on the ground of an omitted registration of a partnership in the horse. I understand that the partnership was duly registered under Jockey Club rules when the horse was a foal, but that it was omitted to observe the same formality under National Hunt rules.

The racing during the last few days has been at Kempton Park, Leicester and Windsor. Extremely bad weather marred the proceedings at the place first mentioned, but nevertheless large fields were the order of the day. Anticipating a poor time owing to the war the executive had reduced the value of the stakes, but as a matter of fact there was no reason why they should have done so. On the opening day the most valuable race was the Kempton Park Hurdle of the value of £135 to the winner, and it was won by the favourite, Mr. Marshall Townsend's Milford, who won easily and may be said to have put up a good performance.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The Mercier Episode.

London, Jan. 8.—The Germans have arrested Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, who has issued a bold pastoral letter which was read in all the churches in Belgium on Sunday, declaring that the German occupation gave no legal authority. "You owe the Germans neither allegiance nor obedience. The only legal authority is our King." Many priests were arrested simultaneously.

London, Jan. 9, 1.45 a.m.—An Amsterdam telegram received from Brussels via Berlin says that the report that Cardinal Mercier has either been arrested or is guarded in his palace is entirely false. It contradicts the report that Belgian priests have been arrested for reading the Cardinal's pastoral letter. The Berlin denial of the arrest of the Cardinal appears to be a concession to the world's opinion. The latest telegrams from the Belgian frontier assert that Mercier's palace has been guarded by German sentries since Saturday, when a German officer refused to allow the Cardinal to go to Antwerp. Most of the Antwerp clergy were arrested.

London, Jan. 9, 10.5 p.m.—Amsterdam: The semi-official Nord-Deutsche publishes an inspired communiqué saying that Cardinal Mercier's pastoral contained political matter incompatible with the German occupation, compelling the authorities to prevent further propagation. On the Governor-General dissenting to Cardinal Mercier's view that the letter was calculated to tranquillise and not incite the people, the Cardinal agreed not to insist that the clergy continue reading the letter. The communiqué concludes: "The incident may thus be regarded as settled."

A Rome wire states that Germany has given an explanation to the Vatican of the Cardinal Mercier affair. She denies the arrest or detention in the palace and says that the authorities, entrusted with the delicate task of maintaining order, simply requested Cardinal Mercier, most deferentially, to abstain from an attitude aggravating their task, and likely to endanger the populace and lead to bloodshed.

American Rumour Denied.
London, Jan. 9.—The Press Bureau has authorised the denial of the story appearing in the American papers that the battleship Taubender struck a mine on Nov. 11, whilst in the North Sea.

once for a four-year-old. He had been a fair performer on the flat. A business-like grey horse named Silver Top won the Uxbridge Handicap Steeplechase of three miles. This is the horse that started favourite for the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham last Spring and finished second. The most interesting thing about his victory at Kempton Park is the fact that he was ridden by Captain Bruce, who some time ago had been reported killed at the front. Imagine, therefore, the astonishment when he not only turned up in the flesh but rode home this winner in fine style. Speaking to me afterwards, Captain Bruce said: "No, I wasn't dead. I've never been away from Aldershot. They must have confused me with a cousin in the Argyl and Sutherland highlanders who was killed." On the second day of the Kempton Meeting the Belgians won the hurdle handicap with the aforementioned Fil d'Ecosse who, as explained, was the first horse to be disqualified in the eventual Birmingham race. This was an extremely popular victory as the horse was a strong favourite. Another interesting event was the appearance of the ex-Grand National winner Lutteur III, who had only two others to beat (one did not count in any sense). He was engaged in a three-mile steeplechase and the compact, clever bretonman gave a perfect display of jumping and won at his leisure. He is owned by M. Hennessy, who is at present engaged on the staff of one of the French admirals. He belongs, of course, to the famous brandy firm.

A TWO-MONTHS' RECRUIT.

A Man From Kitchener's Army.

[The following letter, received from the son of a Shanghai resident, should be interesting in any event, says the N. C. Daily News, for the truly human picture it gives of life in the trenches where the arrival of a 3-lb. pot of jam is far more important as a means of celebrating a birthday properly than the shells overhead. But it gains special interest from the fact that the writer only joined Lord Kitchener's army last September. "His battalion, the Kensingtons, was one of the first of the new army to go to the front. When men who, but two months before, were just ordinary London clerks can in the face of the enemy write so cheerily, it speaks much for the spirit of the new army and for the old country. The report of their appearance in the trenches was that they did their work "quietly and effectively." That quiet determination will win through in the end.]

Your letter came to hand two days ago and I must say before I go further that you are what I call a real good sister to write such an interesting letter. Thank you very much for it. It's good to know you are all glad I've enlisted, and I'm very glad mother has not upset herself over it. I had no hope of ever seeing active service when I joined, but within two months I found myself on the way over here, and have now already had my first experience of being under fire. In fact I celebrated my birthday this year by going for the first time into the firing line. Unfortunately I cannot tell you what part of the country we are in, as all correspondence is censored. But after moving from the coast by various stages, including two days in a troop train, which by-the-way, was the most uncomfortable journey I have ever had, we eventually arrived at our base, and have since been occupying the trenches in turns of three days and nights at a time.

When I say "in turns," I mean that we go up half a battalion at a time for three days and nights, while the other half has a rest at the base. During the day life in the trenches is not at all bad, as we can keep good fires going and can occupy our time cooking food when we are not sniping at the enemy. The nights are the most trying as a sharp look-out has to be kept in case of attack, and it is impossible to get a sleep between the watches as there is no room to lie down, and it is difficult to keep warm. We have just had a supply of jackets issued and they will go a long way towards keeping us warm, but the feet are the most difficult parts of the anatomy to deal with, especially when the trenches are wet and muddy.

There is not a great deal of danger to be feared from the enemy in front, though the shells do some damage when they get the range, but the chief danger is from snipers who break through our lines under cover of darkness and hide away in trees or haystacks, then in the daytime, or night as well if they see the chance, they try to pick us off when we are exposed for a few seconds. It is very sad to see farms and houses all along the country-side more or less demolished and deserted, with the live stock either dead in the yards or wandering over the fields. We catch the chickens when we can and are glad to get this means of changing our diet.

I should really be up in the trenches to-day, but I met with a slight accident while making some French coffee two nights ago and scalded my left hand and wrist, so I am on light duties for the present. I have to attend the hospital every morning to have my hand dressed. French coffee is jolly fine stuff and we can get it at most houses and shops, but we thought we should like to make it ourselves. The first attempt was very successful, but the second though successful as far as the coffee was concerned was unlucky for me, as I tipped half the mess-tin full of the fire and got scalded with the steam. There are three of us who, to use the army vernacular, "kip

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ORISSA"

Capt. D. H. Langlands, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at daylight.

For freight apply to DAVID SABBOON & CO., LD. Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$35.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.

TO LET.—ABERGELDIE, 136 Plantation Road, Peak. Furnished for 7-8 months from middle February. Five Roomed House, seven minutes' easy walk from upper Tram Station. For particulars apply to A. S. SORESENSEN, Thorsen & Co., 9 Ice House Street.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

To the Electors:—

Gentlemen, I had the honour of being elected by you to serve on the Sanitary Board last year and during the few months for which I served, I did my utmost to further the interests of the Community. I have been asked to offer myself for election on this occasion and now do so.

Primarily, I may say, I am asked to stand as representing the interests of Kowloon and the Mainland but I trust that I have shown, during my former short tenure, that my energies will be devoted to all parts of the Colony. Should you honour me by electing me on this occasion, you may rest assured that I shall work in your interests without fear and without favour.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

10-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"ORISSA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 21st inst. at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SABBOON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 19th Jan. 1915.

MACKINTOSH
& CO. LTD.
Telephone No. 29
MENS WEAR SPECIALISTS

LAST FEW DAYS

SALE.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS.
UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, DRESSING GOWNS,
WAISTCOATS, MUFFLERS, HATS, GLOVES, CAPS.

(Note) the Address:—

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16
(Next Door to Thos Cook & Son)

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

NOW OFFERING

WARM WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Light in Weight but Warm

IN

"VIVELLA" AND OTHER MAKES
GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE

Ask for Samples

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers, Fancy Goods, Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

SEE THAT

YOU BUY



EVERY RECORD

HAS THIS MARK

IT MEANS

MORE MUSICAL TONE & LONGER SERVICE.

A CLEARER,

COLUMBIA RECORDS

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE.

DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS, 6 Des Vœux Rd.

TELEPHONE 1322.

BURGOYNE'S

THE WINES THAT MAKE

AUSTRALIA FAMOUS.

WINE GROWERS

TO

H. M. THE KING.

Claret Reserve	Per Case 12 Quarts	... \$17.00
Claret Reserve	Per Case 24 Pints	... 18.00
Burgundy Reserve	Per Case 12 Quarts	... 18.00
Burgundy Reserve	Per Case 24 Pints	... 19.00
Hock Reserve	Per Case 12 Quarts	... 18.00
Hock Reserve	Per Case 24 Pints	... 19.00
Chablis Reserve	Per Case 12 Quarts	... 19.00
Chablis Reserve	Per Case 24 Pints	... 20.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI:—2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA:
32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANDOSHA	18th Feb.	20th Jan.
TAIYUAN		21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 22nd January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,432, Capt. Babb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1915

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 20th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 21st JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
5.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., and THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmun, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 19,000 \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu 16,000	{THURS., 28th Jan. at 10 a.m. {THURS., 11th Feb. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	*\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 \$Sado Maru Capt. Atakawa T. 12,500	{SATUR., 23rd Jan. at noon. {TUES., 9th Feb. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	{FRIDAY, 12th Feb. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawachima T. 12,500	{TUESDAY, 26th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. T. 5,000	{MON., 25th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 5,000	{WED., 27th Jan.
S'hai and Kobe	Wakasa Maru Capt. Isano T. 12,500	{WEDNES., 20th Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyoda T. 13,500	{TUES., 9th Feb. at 5 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Wada T. 16,000	{THURS., 28th Jan. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kishima "	20,000 "	" 2nd February
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	" 6th May
Ki-rano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

*Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado "	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	" 4th May

Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Sigan		22nd Jan. at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Huichow	22nd Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	24th Jan. at 4 light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	26th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidstships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenai" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 20th Jan., 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	SHAI & JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroem	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjilmanoe	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjillwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, CALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALI, ILOQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	25th Jan.	1st Feb. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI., 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 26th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Hailching	W. C. Passmore...	FRI., 29th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	WED., 20th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	SUN., 24th Jan. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lauder & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

American Shipping.—Secret

Sailings.
According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, the United States Treasury has placed an embargo on all information regarding cargoes and the destinations of vessels outward bound from American ports until thirty days after they have cleared, with the result that it is anticipated that Great Britain will stop and search every ship that leaves a United States port. It does not appear from the Tribune report that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice made any communication to the Press on the subject, but the British Embassy is credited with a statement that British warships henceforth would search all vessels leaving American ports, and "would be within their rights in so doing." If this report is verified some friction may be anticipated, because the object of the Treasury's order apparently is to stimulate American trade with all nations without respect to nationality, and appease the complaints made here that the restrictions upon trade are too arbitrary. It is stated that the Treasury's embargo on giving out information "regarding any and all outward cargoes and the destination thereof until thirty days after the date of the clearance of the vessel or vessels carrying such cargoes" was issued after President Wilson and Acting Secretary Lansing had discussed the subject. The supposed purpose of the order is to aid American commerce with belligerents as well as neutral countries. The suggestion that it was prompted by the many seizures of American vessels by British warships was denied, but it is undisputed that the recent seizure of the Brindilla, the Platorina, and the John D. Lockefeller was very annoying to traders at New York.

British Goods in Enemy Ships.

A meeting of owners of, and others interested in British cargo, on sixteen enemy ships sheltering in Sumatra ports was held at the London Chamber of Commerce last month to consider the question of concerted action to obtain delivery of the goods. Mr. J. M. Dick, who presided, said some time ago the captains of German vessels appeared not unwilling to negotiate with the owners of British cargo for delivery on reasonable terms, but since then the terms had risen until they were prohibitive. Mr. Field, of Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield, Ltd., who are interested parties, said it seemed that the German captains were taking their instructions from their Consul-General at Shanghai. A committee was appointed to interview the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office, and ask them to approach the Dutch Government. The committee was also requested to communicate with shippers and others interested, and to take such steps to obtain delivery of the cargo as might appear possible.

Shipping up to Date.

The Government rate for the insurance of cargo against war risks is reduced from 2 guineas to 1½ guineas as from December 4. This is the effect of the naval victory off the Falkland Islands. Now that further of the German commerce raiders have been rounded up, those still at large are the cruisers Dresden, Bremen and Karlsruhe and the auxiliary armed merchant ships Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The latter vessel had a success recently in meeting the British steamer Charcoal, which she sank off Corral, Chile. She had a large American-owned cargo on board, so presumably there will be a claim. In the normal way the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in peace is in the Far Eastern service of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and is a vessel of 8,800 tons, with a speed of 15 knots. She arrived at Tientsin on July 29, and was not reported afterwards until Nov. 6, when she left the port of Valparaiso, having transformed herself into an armed merchant cruiser.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDER CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Fooksang	Thur., 21st Jan. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 21st Jan. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 23rd Jan. at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Tues., 26th Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 30th Jan. at 8 p.m.
KOBE	Lalsang	Tues., 2nd Feb. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	30th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	Glengyle	23rd Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

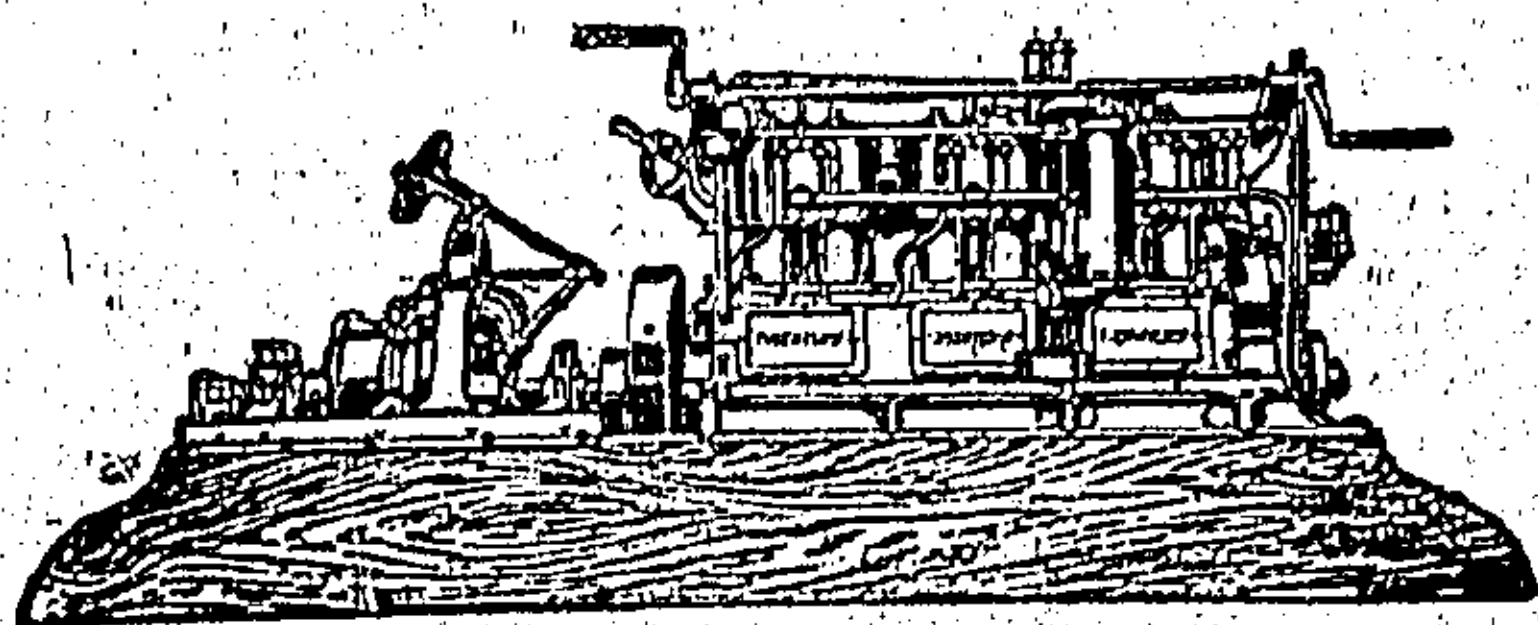
AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

C.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 211

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
M's, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	29, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26, Jan.
V's, B.C. & S'ie via S'hai & Co.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
V's, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Chinese P.	S. T. Co.	8, Feb.
V's, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.

AUSTRALIA.

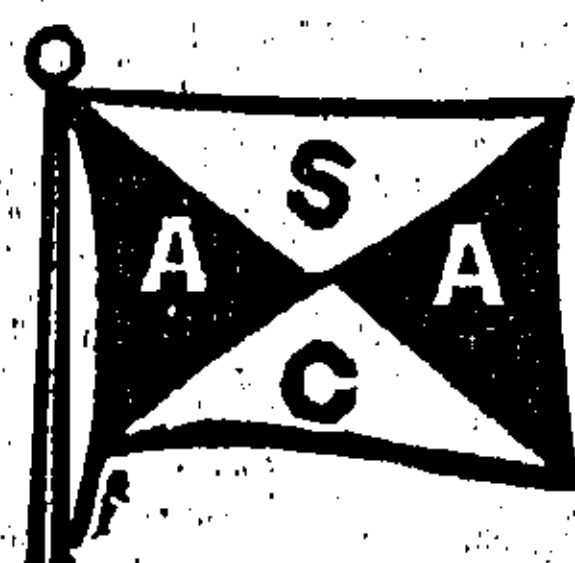
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	12, Feb.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	22, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	22, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Shibetoro		
Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	24, Jan.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	24, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Cictat	M. M.	26, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	26, Jan.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	27, Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Surat	B. L.	29, Jan.
Kobe	Laisang	J. M. Co.	2, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	9, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namar	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	T'ipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'itaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'ikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	T'ikini	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	T'iliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	T'ibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	T'imanook	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE"

on or about the 8th February, 1915.

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General Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Yo-yo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,135, O. Hayakawa, 10th inst.—Dairen, Coal.—M. B. K.
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. C. Cambrill, 13th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, Robertson, 13th inst.—McJ, 7th inst. Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Wuhu, Br. s.s. 1,277, H. T. Howard, 14th inst.—Amoy, 12th inst. Ballast.—B. & S.
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,830, T. Hamada, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Indo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,079, T. Takemura, 17th inst.—Kobe, Gen.—O. S. K.
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 742, Marquis, 18th inst.—Haliphong, 18th inst, Gen.—A. R. Marly.
India, Br. s.s. 2,953, Aldenham, 17th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Taktang, Br. s.s. 977, McClure, 18th inst.—Hobow, 10th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Sequoia, Br. s.s. 3,386, C. R. Grant, 17th inst.—San Francisco, Bulk oil.—S. O. Co.
Halmun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,322, Shame, 18th inst.—Haliphong, 15th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Singan, British s.s. 1,037, Trowbridge, 18th inst.—Haliphong, 16th inst. Gen.—Order.
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,920, Y. Yamamoto, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Orissa, Br. s.s. 3,525, D. H. Langlands, 18th inst.—Saigon, 12th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst. Gen.—C. S. S. Y. Co.
Itakushima Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,652, Hamura, 18th inst.—Milke, 12th inst. Coal.—M. B. K.
Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, N. Deguchi, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,265, Ernest Bent, 19th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.—T. K. K.
Perseus, Br. s.s. 4,293, J. Riapenhausen, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"MONTROSE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

TO SAIL

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

"GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.New high power twin screw steamers, offering
excellent accommodation.

s.s. "GLEN" 9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st January for

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless telegraphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

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For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	STRAITS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	160' top 170' bottom	20'	5' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	375'	24'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240'	24'	22'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	240'	24'	12'	7' 6"	
TAIKOOKTSUI					
Compass Point Dock	400'	14'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hors Dock	420'	14'	22'	7' 6"	
Lament Dock	250'	14'	22'	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

P. M. OVER 132, W.I.N. Service Desk Anytime.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

THE MINNESOTA.

Expected to Return Soon to the Trans-Pacific Trade.

Plans are said to be under way for an early return of the Great Northern liner Minnesota to the Oriental trade. Agents of the Great Northern are of the opinion that the Minnesota will be back in the trans-Pacific trade in the near future, but until definite advice has been received from the headquarters of the company at St. Paul, the probable date of her return to the service can only be surmised, says the Victoria Colonist.

Within the past few weeks many rumours have scattered broadcast regarding the future movements of the big liner. At first it was reported that she was to be taken over by the British Government as a transport, then the Russians were seeking to buy her, and latterly she was supposed to have been chartered to carry a shipment of horses to Europe. In view of recent statements made by Great Northern officials, the company has no intention of disposing of the steamship.

It is definitely understood that when the Minnesota again sets sail for the Orient, she will touch at Victoria on the way out to sea from Seattle. With this end in view, soundings have been taken at the Outer Docks, and submitted to the heads of the Great Northern. The trans-Pacific trade was never better, and the owners of the great vessel realise that much profitable business is being lost while the Minnesota is laid up in Puget Sound.

THE GOLD CASE.

Chair Coolies Observed the Parcel was Heavy.

Yesterday we published a story in connection with a child and an amah, charged in connection with the alleged larceny of 208 sovereigns. This morning, at the Police Court, the case was remanded until Saturday morning. Sergeant McKelvie told the story of the affair as we published it, adding that the woman had admitted having a hundred dollars out of the affair. A money-changer was prepared to say that he changed ninety sovereigns about that time for a woman, but he could not identify the woman. When the owner of the money arrived with it, the chair coolies who carried him observed, in the hearing of the amah and the child, that the parcel was a heavy one. The amah found out from the child later that the parcel contained sovereigns. She also ascertained from the child that the money was kept in the complainant's wardrobe and she obtained a key to that receptacle and it was alleged, abstracted the sovereigns. None of the money had been recovered.

Famine in Syria.

A merchant of high standing in Beyrout and Smyrna who arrived in Paris on December 10 said that famine was already beginning to show itself in vast areas of Syria and Palestine. German soldiers who acquired the blood and lust habit in Belgium, commanded the Turks marching towards Egypt, and he stated that the bulk of the army had broken into marauding bands that swept the country like a tornado and did not leave a chicken, goat, pig, or any kind of foodstuff in their wake. Thousands of the poorest of poor peasants were victims of starvation and were dying by inches.

WAR ITEMS.

Food Question in Germany.
Sight a hand are the German authorities keeping on the people that the Socialist mass meetings which were to have been held in Leipzig to discuss the food question, which has now become acute, were rigorously forbidden by the police.

A New Dreadnought.
The Admiralty has resumed the new battleship Almirante Latorre, built for Chile but acquired on completion by Britain. She will be christened the Canada. Two new boats built as leaders of destroyer flotillas have been named the Botha and the Tipperary. The Canada is a super-dreadnought of 28,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 22 knots. Her armour belt is 11 inches thick and she carries ten 14-inch and 16 6-inch guns. Two more light cruisers, the Cambrian and the Wallaroo, have been added to the Navy list.

Espionage for Germany.
London, Jan. 3.—Buckarest newspapers report that the Roumanian Legation in Vienna and Berlin recently discovered that the confidential telegrams became known in political circles. Investigation proved that the Secretary of the former ruler of Albania had a copy of the Roumanian cipher code which the Roumanian Government had given to the Prince of Wied for communicating with the Roumanian Legations abroad, and that the Secretary was receiving Mks. 2,500 a month for deciphering Roumanian telegrams for German diplomats.

Eton's Proud Record.
There have been 1,001 Old Etonians on active service in France, Belgium, Africa, and with the Naval forces during the war. Of these 133 have been killed in action, seventeen have died of wounds, 170 are wounded, thirty are wounded and prisoners, and twenty-six are missing.

Splendid Gurkha Exploit.
General Sir Alfred Turner, speaking at the Eton School, Chandos-street, said he had been told that one of the great fights with the Prussian Guards was carried out by a battalion of the Gurkhas, who, though they usually defeated their foe, had at the end only 87 men and men left alive and unaccounted.

Germans Remove Napoleonic Collections.
Paris, Dec. 9.—Two German have up to the present respected the historical monuments on the battlefield of Waterloo, says the Havre correspondent of the Petit Parisien. The wreath which was placed on June 18 in Jerusalem is still there. On the other hand, the historical collection in the hotel on Mont Saint Jean, where Victor Hugo lodged, has disappeared, and all the muskets, bayonets, swords, buttons, and cannon-balls of the Napoleonic epoch, as well as several pictures representing episodes of the battle, have been taken away.

Concealed Wireless Plant.
Malta, Dec. 4.—A person who was present on one of the ships engaged in blotting out the German Colonies in the Pacific says they found wireless installations in the most isolated and out-of-the-way places. In some cases they had to penetrate fully fifty miles into the interior, where the wireless apparatus was hidden among trees. The same informant states that the wireless message sent by the operators on Cocos Keeling Island, reporting the presence of a hostile ship, was received by the Australian warships Melbourne and Sydney, which happened to be only about fifty miles away. The Sydney started at full speed, and in less than an hour and a half the Melbourne received a message from the Sydney: "Have engaged the Emden and finished her."

OUR WAR LETTER.

THE FALKLANDS VICTORY—THE TALK OF INVASION—SPORTSMEN—WARRIORS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 11.

The news of the British naval victory off the Falkland Islands is big news indeed. I have been received by the general public with great satisfaction. But the satisfaction with which the public has received it is positively faint compared with the thrill of passionate relief with which the British Navy has received the news. The disaster that overtook that gallant and trusted seaman, Admiral Cradock, off the coast of Chile, caused bitter anger as well as profound grief in the British Navy. But now he and his brave men, and the reputation of the British Navy, have been avenged by Admiral Sturdee in very handsome style. Germany's Pacific squadron has practically ceased to exist. It has been wiped off the high seas. Admiral von Spee's flagship, the crack gunnery ship of the German Navy, and two other cruisers have been sent to Davy Jones' locker, and Admiral Sturdee is hot on the track of the two remaining fugitive German cruisers. These are fast ships. The Dresden is a sister ship of the Emden, and she has incidentally been guilty of at least two flagrant abuses of international law. The steel-clad bands of justice are on her track. We may await further news of these two German boats, the two last of any effective force that still float the Black Eagle on the high seas, with tranquility and confidence. It is inadmissible to discuss the composition of the British squadron that fought this successful action. But the fact that so formidable an enemy's squadron has been smashed up with trifling losses to ourselves is proof positive that some heavy metal fought under the white ensign this time. This victory may be regarded as the first fruits of Lord Fisher's return as First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. That he was not recalled sooner to the post for which Providence seems specially to have designed him in this crisis is a reflection on several people. The victory may have very important consequences on the military situation as well as on our high seas commerce. Some naval officers are wondering whether it may tempt the German North Sea fleet to try a fall with Admiral Jellicoe in the belief that Admiral Sturdee has Dreadnoughts with him and that now is the time to strike. But it is probably too good to be true. The Germans know full well that with their fast ships they can venture out upon it with a real determination to fight.

Invasion Scars.
London hears periodical rumours of East Coast invasion scares. How these sensational stories originate nobody can find out. But obviously the German wireless news sets great store by them, and it is possible that the thing is being engineered to some extent. There are some people, however, who are certainly not in league with the enemy, who honestly believe that a German invasion of this country is seriously contemplated, not only in Germany, but by our own authorities. In proof of this, these nervous souls call attention to the elaborate precautions that are being taken. It is as well, therefore, to state what is the real official attitude in this country on the invasion question. At the present moment there are more trained men under arms in the United Kingdom than ever before in its history. This fact is perfectly well known in Berlin. Consequently, we may believe that there will be no invasion. And for the simple reason that it would have to be in much greater force than Germany could possibly afford to withdraw from the European theatres of war for such an admittedly perilous adventure. That reason being conclusive, there is no need to dilate on the difficulty of transporting an invading army while our Navy is still in being. What is regarded as possible and even probable are coastal raids. The German Navy might endeavour, while engaging the attention of our Fleet, to land raiding parties for the purpose of harrying our coasts and spreading a demoralising panic inland. The actual damage that could be done would be trifling, the risks to the raiders would be great, and the panic is problematical. No doubt science has made us immensely more self-conscious than our far-off ancestors were when raids were a common occurrence, but the precautions taken are convincing, and the net result would be such a recruit boom that Lord Kitchener would probably raise the height standard to 6 ft. 2 in.

A Contrast.
It might be said that the war has put everything into italics. It has emphasised the contrasts of life by turning on the limelight. How weary, flat, stale and unprofitable in times like these appears the hum-drum civilian existence. It may be necessary, possibly even noble and self-sacrificing, but it is dreadfully tame. Lord Kitchener said the true word when he told his countrymen they might be missing a great opportunity, one that would never recur in all their lives. Most men of spirit and imagination would rather have carried a musket or even a "dooley" in this war than have engineered the war loan. One has only to watch how the city man in broadcloth looks at his business friend in khaki to understand that. Coming into town this morning by an early train, a thrilling little incident brought home these reflections: It was a typical early morning business train. The compartments were crowded with office men and office girls, all stamped with the impress of weary routine, all reading about the war in their morning papers. Suddenly there came an exultant burst of excited cheering as another long train shot past on the down line. Everybody looked up. It was a troop train, the windows packed with weather-brown men in khaki, who were waving and cheering, off to the war like schoolboys on holiday. The last of the quintessential coaches flashed by. The cheers died away in the distance. A few moments later the pale-faced business crush was streaming down the familiar City platform to the monotonous cry of "All tickets and contracts please!"

Oh! Good Apothecary!
The family doctor has been having a busy time in some ways since the war upset everything. Eminent London practitioners assert that there has been a marked

slump in nervous affections, due to the fact that most people now have something else to think about besides their precious selves. Cases in which the war has become a nervous obsession are few and far between. The family doctor is also being much consulted by men who are anxious to find out from a man they know and trust whether they are fit for service. Occasionally these consultants are really anxious to be assured that they are not fit. One such young gentleman was positively startled by the alacrity with which his medical father confessor, an old army doctor, who sizes up his patients beautifully, pronounced him "Quite unfit." It was what the young gentleman wanted, but it was a shade too convincing. Nervously he asked what was wrong. "Heart," said the doctor. "What's the matter with it, doctor?" was the startled question. "It's in your boots, sir, in your boots," said the craculac medico. Plain Tales from the Trenches.

A number of V.O.'s and U.S.O.'s has been handed out for deeds of daring by our men in khaki at the front. But the standard of performance is so high that these coveted rewards are more difficult to get than ever. One recipient of the V.C., a private in a killed regiment who was formerly an Edinburgh newsboy, charged a German maxim with only one comrade to help him. His comrade was killed, but the newsboy shot the officer and six men in charge of the maxim and captured it single handed. But deeds almost as good are bound to pass unnoticed. Take the case of a lieutenant R.F.A., vouched for by a Wesleyan parson. This youngster was on signal duty for his battery, and stood to his post on a church tower all day under shell fire. When he climbed down at night the shattered remnants of his tower collapsed. As he walked back he got a bullet through his neck. But he made his report before remarking "I think I'd better find a field ambulance. The beggars have drilled a hole in me that wants plugging."

Signor Diego Angeli, a famous Italian translator of Shakespeare, has given some wonderful impressions of the British army at the front. He says that the British compete with the Tartars in courage, with the Belgians in marksmanship and with the Germans in resource and tenacity. "They live with dignity and they die with heroism," he says, and narrates that one day a regiment greeted their comrades in some distant trenches with the old slogan, "Are we down-hearted?" There was a pause. Then a blood-stained spectre raised himself from a trench, shouted "No-o" with his last breath, and fell back dead. Signor Angeli declares that this incident, which is authentic, sums up the quality of the British valour.

Sportsman in Khaki.
Sport in all its phases continues to give of its best man to the service of the country. Jim Driscoll, one of the finest featherweights boxing has ever known, has joined the Welsh Horse, and it is reported that Jack Ross, the professional golfer attached to Park Langley, a London Club, has been given a commission. Meanwhile Ross's golfing duties are being carried out by Sanderson, the professional at the Wimereux Club, Boulogne. A little further up the French coast is Le Touquet where the Open French Golf Championship was decided a few weeks before war was declared. The course which was laid out by Harry Vardon is now in the hands of the military and the club house, which has accommodation for 200 or more beds, is a hospital. Robert Maxwell, the Amateur Golf Champion of 1903 and 1909, has been invalided home suffering from frost-bitten feet. On the outbreak of war Maxwell joined the ranks of the 8th Royal Scots, but was shortly

afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He went to France about five weeks ago and has seen service in the trenches. Maxwell has not played in the Golf Championship for two or three seasons, though retaining all his old skill. When his friends have tried to persuade him to emerge from his all too soon retirement, he has always refused on the ground that the Championship has become too big to afford any pleasure by taking part in it. It is always said that Maxwell's display against Captain C.K. Hutchinson was the finest that has ever been seen in an amateur final.

Coal for German Raiders.
Indignation over the insult to the American flag in Germany's violation of American neutrality, in connection with the str. Sacramento, for the moment finds a counter irritant in the impudent Teutonic demand for explanations as to America's intentions regarding the British boarding and search of American ships. That request for information is accompanied by threats of imitative reprisals, and it conjures up derisive smiles and provokes taunts.

The New York World, for instance, in its comments, suggests that the sealayers of Germany will have to be a little more explicit, and it points to the restraint on Germany's part in the enforcement of old theories concerning capture and plunder. "They have helped themselves to everything that came and have boasted of it. The people of the United States have no duty in the matter except to protect their own rights and interests." Any growth of sympathy with the Germans, weakening under repeated staggering blows of the allied arms, is rapidly melting before the violation of American neutrality in the seizure of cargo. The American Consul at Valparaiso has been peremptorily ordered to investigate the circumstances. The Sacramento, originally a Hamburg-American boat, was transferred to the American registry under the new law. She left San Francisco for Valparaiso with 8,000 tons of coal and quantities of provisions. She arrived at Valparaiso empty, Captain Jacobson reporting that she had been seized by German men-of-war, taken to a Chilean island, and her cargo had been confiscated in neutral waters.

The Chilean Government officially declares it is proved that German steamships violated the neutrality of Juan Fernandez ("Robinson Crusoe Island"), by capturing neutral vessels in Chilean waters.

COAL FOR GERMAN RAIDERS.

Seizure of an American Ship.

New York, Nov. 26.

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Sportsmen continue to distinguish themselves at the front. Amongst those mentioned by Sir John French in a recent despatch were Lieut-Col. T. T. Pittman, who, at Sandhurst, raised something of a record in the athletic match against Woolwich by winning four events—the hundred yards in 10.4/5ths seconds, quarter in 52.2/5ths seconds, half in 2 minutes 4.3/5ths seconds and mile in 4 minutes 48 seconds. A fine polo player, he was one of the 11th Hussars team which won the inter-regimental cup in 1908. Other polo players to be mentioned were Major O. F. Hunter, the back of the 7th Dragoon Guards team who won the 1911 inter-regimental; Lord Holm-Pearce, well known in Irish circles; and Colonel A.D. Miller, who used to play for the Scots Greys.

CONVICT'S DEATH.

Inquest on Life-term Prisoner.

At Victoria Gaol, this afternoon, Mr. Hazeland held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Chan Sun, aged 55, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1904, for an indecent offence, and who died in gaol.

Chief Warder Pierpoint said the deceased was a coolie and a native of Chung Yuen. Dr. McKenny said the deceased was admitted to the hospital on the 11th inst., suffering from pneumonia. Yesterday his condition became so bad that it was hopeless, and he died at 3 p.m. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Coming Matches and the State of the Tables.

The Hongkong Football League matches for Saturday are:— Club v. Police, Club Ground, 4.15 p.m.; referee, Mr. F. W. Wright. Confucians v. Lam Liong, Military Ground, 2.45 p.m.; referee, Mr. F. W. Eager. Lusitano v. Queen's College, Club Ground, 2.45 p.m.; referee, Mr. J. L. McPherson.

Goals.				
Club	P.	W.	L.	D.
R.G.A.	6	3	0	3
Navy	6	1	2	3
Club	4	1	2	3
Police	4	0	1	3
Division II.				
Confucians	4	2	1	1
St. Joseph's	2	0	0	0
College	2	0	0	0
Lam Liong	3	2	1	0
Victoria B.	3	1	1	4
Queen's	3	1	1	4
Diocesan	3	1	1	2
University	2	0	2	0
Lusitano	2	0	2	0

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The orders of the day for tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council are:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed to be Deputy Official Receivers or to act as Deputy Official Receivers or attached to the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1882 and 1914.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.

Left by the Manchurians.
Among the passengers who left by the a.s. Manchuria yesterday was Dr. F. Grono.

Returned Asiatics.
The a.s. Oyuzopa arrived from British Columbia today with 66 Chinese passengers on board.

From Sikh Soldiers.
The Bishop of Vancouver acknowledges \$40 from the Sikhs of the 25th Punjab, a donation allocated to the Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO LET.
7, the Peak furnished bungalow for one or two years from 1st April, moderate rent—Apply P. M. MODGRON, Courts of Justice.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
ACTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
the 21st January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

150 Rough and Smooth Tweed Sit Lengths.
15 Tweed Overcoats.
10 Pairs Leather Leggings.
20 dozen Woollen Socks (Fancy).
On view from Wednesday, the 20th January, 1915.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Madame Gains to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the premises, No. 6 Des Vaux Road Central.

100 Dresses.
50 Blouses.
On view:—On day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 25th January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Officers' Mess, 74th Purubis, Observatory Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
On view on day of sale.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios (just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers, Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY & TUESDAY,
the 25th & 26th January, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kangxi to Tzongwong periods, comprising:—

5-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures, etc.
Sang-de-boeuf vases, white Goddess of Mercy, Ming.
Bronze incense burners and vases, Ming.

Crystal, agate and jade snuff bottles and ornaments, etc.
5-coloured and blue and white plaques.

Blackwood screens inlaid with 5-coloured and blue and white porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, flower stands, tables, etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday, the 22nd.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Entries for the above competition will close on Friday, 22nd instant.

A meeting will be held that evening at 5.30 in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., (top floor) to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show, Paper, and Light Refreshments at

ATKINSON'S CAFE.
Open till midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 19th January, 1915

The Magnificent Picture
in 3 Parts—3,000 Feet Long.
"THERESA THE ADVENTRESS"

Full of Interest.
Now Comic, Instructive and Historical Films.

Wednesday, 20th, for one night only.

BILLY GRAHAM
Comedian.

Matinees every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

20th, 21st & 22nd Jan.

A SET OF GREAT COMIC FILMS.

"MAX'S MARVELLOUS CURE"

"ANTIQUARY BURGLARS"

"TOO MUCH PARCELS POST"

"THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER"

"A JOLLY GOOD PAL," etc., etc.

Saturday, 23rd Jan.

"HIS SON'S ACCUSER"

in 4 parts—Length 7,000 Feet

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

For a Short Season Only.

Commencing FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

Messrs. Philip Braham &

Campbell's Co.,

"THE GROTESQUES"

The Laughter-makers.

From the Savoy Theatre, London.

In addition to a full musical

programme of solo and concerted

numbers the Company will play

the undermentioned Extrava-

ganzas on the following dates:—

Friday & Saturday 29 & 31 Jan.

"THE VILLAGE COUNTRY"

Monday & Tuesday 1 & 2 Feb.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

"All Right on the Night."

Wed. & Thurs., 3 & 4 Feb.

"THE TELEPHONE BELLE"

Friday & Saturday 5 & 6 Feb.

"THE MAYOR'S MATINEE"

Please note that on each change

of performance, the entire musical

programme is also changed.

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.

Doors open 8.30 p.m. Curtain

9.15 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's.

NOTICE.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s. and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide.

Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"

and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

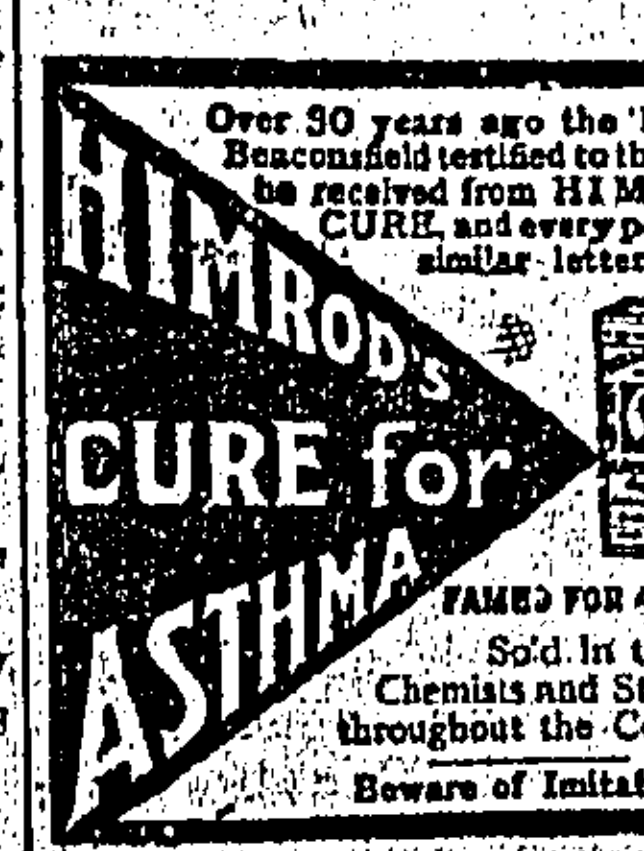
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.



Over 50 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post-humous similar letter to-day.



MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lang Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	28
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	30
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau Tsai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Young Poi Kwat	lb.	28
" Leg,—Young Poi	"	26
" Shoulder,—Young Shau	"	24
" Saddle,—	"	27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yan	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Young Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Young Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Young Kon	lb.	27
Sacking Pigs to order,—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Young Yau	"	27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY:

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Saupe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen,—Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	18
Crabs,—Hoi	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	"	12
Eel, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Miller,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ho	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kau Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Rang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	—
" (brides)—Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut	"	—

肉食

Carambola,—Young To	...	0
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tze	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	12
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh,—	"	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb.	—
" Sweet,—	"	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	"	—
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Perseimons Large,—Hung Tze	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	—
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	—
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	—
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	—
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	—
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.	—
" Cheuk,—	"	—
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	"	—
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Pin	"	—
" Sprout,—Ah Ohi	"	8
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yau Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ko	"	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yo Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	"	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	8
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Young Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okra,—	"	12
Onions Bombay,—Young Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsi	"	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	"	15
Potatoes, Sweet,—Kau Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	"	—
" Japan,—Yat Pun Shu Tse	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tse	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tse	"	—
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tse So	"	—
Shallots,—Kon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	5
Turnips Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Young Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	—
Water Cress,—Sai Young Tsoi	"	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yama,—Ta Shu	"	6
" English,—Young Kan Choi	"	—
" Tau,—	"	—

海鮮

High Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$1.50
Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	10
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	12
Granulated, per lb.,	12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	11
" No. 2 " " " "	10
Frozen Meat:—	
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

菓子

Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
" (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	—
" (brides)—Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut	"	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—

(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... \$1.50

per lb., ... 10

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and

Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Lubeck and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recede Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haasilz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Australian Squadron occupies Herbarsholhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pesth.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Yverness.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. The Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battles still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yorkmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sink off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Poles, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sank in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines. Blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the

surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden ought of Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River. German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czenstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorities Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russian register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow

of German armies in Poland. British battleship Balwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an armistice drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australia and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £160,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Bayers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vast River. Announced that German cruisers Scharachor, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. Lt. Bissee captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Balwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Saros. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced that

Kaiser has completely recovered

from illness and is left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new A.L. boats which had been used as supply ships to German fleet. Announced that Lieut. Cmdr. Holbrook awarded V.C. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Fogal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplanes drop bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplane, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Carhaven, and novel engagement ensues. British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Walferdyck Bay. Austrians occupy Buguainville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Tarykamysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

Jan. 8.—Germans bombard Soissons and set fire to Law Courts. Germans recapture Burnhaupt at heavy cost to themselves. French official report discloses over one hundred examples of atrocious behaviour of Germans in France.

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russians in Bukovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bukovina from Hungary.

Jan. 10.—British Reply to U.S. Note published. Britain undertakes to interfere with neutral trade only when such trade is not bona fide.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes seen over the Channel make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria. Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente by about the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Bassée, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Hamans, Drift and Swakopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

(Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG CANTON and
MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Ninety Fifth Ordinary
Yearly Meeting of Shareholders
in the Company will be held at
the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansions, on Tuesday, the 9th
February, 1915, 12 o'clock noon,
for the purpose of receiving a
Report of the Directors, together
with a Statement of Accounts,
declaring a Dividend and electing
Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
26th January to the 9th February,
1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the
Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting
of Shareholders in this Company
will be held at the offices of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Company, Limited, on Tuesday,
the 2nd February, 1915, at noon, for
the purpose of receiving the report
of the Directors together with the
statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the
Company will be closed from
Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday,
2nd February, 1915 (both days
inclusive) during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be regis-
tered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the
First Ordinary Meeting of Share-
holders in this Company will be
held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on
Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915,
at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of
receiving the report of the Directors
together with the statement of
Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the
Company will be closed from
Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday,
2nd February, 1915, (both days
inclusive) during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be regis-
tered.

By order of the Board of
Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LTD.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

The General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the
Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of
Shareholders in this Company will
be held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on
Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915, at
12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving
a statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the
Company will be closed from
Tuesday, 26th January to Tues-
day, 2nd February, 1915 (both
days inclusive) during which
period no Transfer of Shares can
be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA &
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

We have taken over the agency
of the above Company in Hong-
kong and are now prepared to
grant policies of insurance at the
most favourable rates.

THE CHINA COMMER-
CIAL CO.,
3, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force,
New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.
Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun
Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the
British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VUEX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE COLOUR OF LONDON.
Lottie, Spielmann and Markino
HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE
IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA.
1911
WHAT TO KNOW IN BUSINESS.
John Ousby
SCRUTIN ON CHARTER PART-
IES AND BILLS OF LADING.
THE RED CROSS IN WAR.
Bullington
BRITAIN'S DUTY TO-DAY, by E.
Lyttelton
ON THE TRAIL OF THE OPIUM
POPPY, by Sir Alexander
Home, 2 Vols.
CHINA'S REVOLUTION 1911-1912,
by E. C. Dore
A HANDBOOK TO THE POETRY OF
RUDYARD KIPLING.
THE STORY OF PETER PAN,
illustrated by Alice Woodward.
THE TRAINING OF A SOVEREIGN
(QUEEN VICTORIA), edited by
Victoria E. Holt
OIL CONQUEST OF THE WORLD,
by F. A. Talbot
LLOYD'S CALENDAR 1915

THE WAR: ITS CAUSES AND ITS
MESSAGE. Speeches by the
Prime Minister.
IN THE TRAIL OF THE GERMAN
ARMY. Illustrated by 53
Photographs.
DAILY MAIL WORLD MAP OF
WAR AND COMMERCE.
THE ETERNAL PRIESTESS, PUT-
NAM WEALE. A Novel of
China Manners.
MOLYNEUX OF MAYFAIR, by Dun-
can Schwan.
OSCAR WILDE: A Memoir, Anna
Courtenay de Broomont.
APHORISMS OF OSCAR WILDE.
CIVILISATIONS OF INDIA,
CHINA AND JAPAN, by G. L.
Dickinson
JOURNALS IN INDUSTRIAL ENG-
LAND, by W. J. Claxton

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE CREATION, THE REAL SITU-
ATION OF EDEN, AND THE
ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE.
by Tso Tsun Tai. With Port-
rait, Map and Tables.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (RECD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use.
Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building. Tel. 763

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the
Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting
of Shareholders in this Company
will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Company, Limited, on Tuesday,
the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30
a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of Directors together
with the statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the
Company will be closed from
Friday 22nd January to Tuesday,
2nd February, 1915 (both days
inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Invest-
ment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO.
OF IRELAND,
now merged in
THE YORKSHIRE INSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD.

We have this day taken over
the Agency of the above Com-
pany, formerly held by Messrs.
Reuter, Brookmann & Co. and
all communications in regard to
the Agency shall now be addressed
to us.

ARRATTOON V. APCAR & Co.
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1915.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES—
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertain-
ed on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be
ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, £1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident
System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M. every 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 11.15 P.M.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office,
Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO
FUND FOR THE ALLIED
FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will those Ladies and Gentle-
men who hold Subscription Lists
kindly send them to be entered
up to one of the following—
"South China Morning Post,"
"Hongkong Telegraph,"
Geo. J. B. Sayer,
19, Queen's Road Central.

APPEAL.

As the Committee are sure
that many Ladies and Gentle-
men are in sympathy with this
movement to give a little comfort
to the Allied forces who are
fighting our battles, donations will
be thankfully received, and Sub-
scription Lists can be obtained
from any of the above.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beat. If Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORA-
TION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000
Silver.....\$18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman,
W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy
Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shollin.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers—London,
County and Westminster
Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per
annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per
annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above
Bank is conducted by the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al-
lowed on the minimum monthly
balances at 3½ per cent. per an-
num.

Depositors may transfer at their
option balances of \$100 or more
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per an-
num.

For the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed ".....1,125,000
Paid Up ".....562,500
Reserve Fund.....455,000

Every description of Exchange
business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent. per annum
on Daily Balance and on Fixed
Deposits at rates which may be
ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON
Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of
Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business trans-
acted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS re-
ceived for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, New.....\$9.025 per p
Malwa, Old....." 1.25
Patna, New.....9.325 perchs.
Patna, Old.....9.200
Benares, New.....9.050
Benares, Old.....8.825

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beat. If Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors

EXCHANGE.

Selling
T/T.....1/3 1/4
Demand.....1/9 3/16
30 d/s.....1/9 1/2
60 d/s.....1/9 5/16
4 m/s.....1/9 3/8
T/T Shanghai.....78
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore.....75 1/2
T/T Japan.....87 1/4
T/T India.....133 1/2
Demand India.....133 1/2
T/T Bombay.....133 1/2
Demand Bombay.....133 1/2
T/T Calcutta.....133 1/2
Demand Calcutta.....133 1/2
Demand Manila.....87 1/4
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 43
Demand, New York 43 1/8
T/T Java.....107

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces \$1 3/4
Chinese.....10 " \$20 1/2

Discount per \$100:
Hongkong, 20 cts. pieces \$15
Hongkong, 10 " \$16

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS SA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

Stocks & Paid of Value.

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 \$785

Marine Insurance \$50 \$340

Cantons \$50 \$340

North China \$25 \$147 1/2

Unions \$100 \$785

Yangtzes \$50 \$205

China Fires \$20 \$150

Hongkong Fires \$50 \$385

China & Manilas \$25 \$64

Douglas Steamship \$50 30

Steamboats \$15 \$20

Indo-Chinas (Preferred) \$25 \$66

(Deferred) \$25 \$66

"Shell" Transports \$1 \$21

"Star Ferry" \$10 \$37

Refineries

China Sugars \$100 \$85

Luzon Sugars \$100 \$14

Mining

Chinese Engineerings \$133 1/2

Tronohs \$1 27/6

Raub \$1 27/6

Docks, Wharves, & Godowns

Kowloon Wharfs \$50 \$69

H.K. & W'poo Docks \$50 \$57 1/2

Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 51

Hongkong Wharfs T. 100 T. 57 1/2

Anglo-French Lands T. 100 T. 94

H'kong Central Estates \$100 \$100

Hongkong Hotels \$50 \$124

Hongkong Lands \$100 \$114

Humphreys Estates \$10 \$71

Kowloon Lands \$30 \$44

Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 98

West Point \$50 \$71

Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10 P. 8

EWOS " T. 50 Tls. 120

Shanghai Cottons \$2 1/2

Laou Kung Mow Tls. 75

Kung Yik Tls. 12 1/2

Hongkong Cottons \$10 \$64 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

IS THERE OIL IN CYPRUS?

Cyprus, now annexed by Great Britain, is believed to have possibilities as an oilfield which should enhance its value as an addition to the Empire. Some account of the oil possibilities of the island are given in the *Daily Oil Bulletin*, a distinctly novel subscription newspaper published at 32, Great St. Helens, E.C., and providing a daily budget of information for the growing number of those interested in oil. Prospecting work has been done in Cyprus for the past two or three years, says the *Bulletin*. "In the north-eastern corner of the island along the mountain range undoubted indications were found a few years back by Dr. Arthur Wade. Cyprus is an unproved oilfield, and until some data are made available by drilling one cannot venture to assess its value, but a remarkable fact is that during the past winter oil experts acting on behalf of the Royal Dutch and Shell group have made extensive examinations in the island." The geographical position of Cyprus is somewhat peculiar in relation to oil. "On the north is Asia Minor; on the south is Eastern Egypt, with the prolific fields of the neighbourhood of the Suez Canal. To the east lie Palestine, Syria, and adjacent countries, where also, though not yet developed, there is undoubtedly oil territory. Westward of Cyprus is, of course, the Mediterranean Sea with its numerous small islands; but north-west lie Roumania and (still further in the same line) Galicia. These countries—at all events, those of which are recognised producers—lie at some distance from Cyprus; but it is curious that if one takes roughly the lines of the anticlines in several of these countries these lines converge towards Cyprus."

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of Page 8.) Jan. 16.—Russians bayonet an entire Turkish regiment in the Caucasus. French Socialists declare in favour of a continuation of the war until the victory of the Allies is complete. Allies make substantial progress at many points.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Steamship

"BENDORAN," From MIDDLEBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 1st Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 20th January at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 26th January, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 27th January at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 3rd February, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. WURU, Actg. Agent. Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA. s.s. "MANCHURIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board January 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered January 19th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown January 19th, 1915 at 2 p.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before Feb. 13th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate. SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or any where en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

The Public is informed that the late bag which is made up on board the Canton night steamer at 4.55 p.m. daily is intended for correspondence taken to the steamer or by those wishing to send same after the mail has closed at the G. P. O. at 4.30 p.m. and not for correspondence posted at the G. P. O. after that time.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Japan, via Moji, Victoria, Tacoma, & United Kingdom via Canada.—Per **INDO MARU**, 21st inst. 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per **KAILO MARU**, 21st Jan. 11 a.m.

Straits.—Per **PERSEUS**, 21st Jan. 11 a.m.

Saigon.—Per **DEVAWONGSE**, 21st inst. 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and (Europe via Siberia).—Per **YINGCHOW**, 21st Jan. 8 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 25th inst.)

Holbow, Pakhoi & Haiphong.—Per **BO-YARIN**, 21st Jan. 4 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei.—Per **SUIBANG**, 21st inst. 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Vladivostok & Japan via Kobe.—Per **ORISSA**, 21st Jan. 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd Jan. Haiphong.—Per **SINGAN**, 22nd inst. 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per **HUIHOW**, 22nd Jan. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per **HAI-YANG**, 22nd Jan. 1 p.m.

Saigon.—Per **TIJANAS**, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd Jan. Shanghai and North China Japan via Moji (Europe via Siberia).—Per **SHIDZUOKA MARU**, 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 23rd inst.)

Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

For DUMBA, 23rd Jan. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per **LIANGHONG**, 23rd Jan. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 25th inst.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Beale Dollar, Br. s.s. 2,797, J. Abernethy, —Moji, 13th inst. Gen.—R. D. & Co.

Bayarin, Rus. s.s. 1,618, J. Balding, 20th inst.—Haiphong, 14th inst. Rice —Chinese.

Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,365, A. E. Hodgins, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Cyclops, Br. s.s. 5,762, D. Arthur, 20th inst.—Victoria, 23rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,293, K. Itano, 20th inst.—Singapore, 12th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yunyang, Br. s.s. 1,123, F. H. Rolfe, 20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,165, J. Doyle, 20th inst.—Kwangtung, 17th inst. Cement Stone—B. T. Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 709, Ch. La. Chevalier, 20th inst.—Pakhoi, 19th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

DEPARTED.

January 19.

Manchuria for San Francisco via S'hai Shaoching for Canton

Taming for Hilo via Manila

Chiyuen for Shanghai

Kwongang for Shanghai via Swatow

Halching for Foochow via Swatow

Hinsang for Sandakan

Sosha Maru for Amoy via Swatow

Anhui for Shanghai

Szechuen for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 20.

Sequya for Calcutta via Singapore

Changsha for Melbourne via Manila

Halmun for Swatow

Takung for Haiphong

Hopang for Peking via Singapore

Indo Maru via Victoria & Tacoma

Kaijo Maru for Foochow via Swatow

Nubia for Yokohama via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Yunyang from Manila etc.—Mr Boska.

Per s.s. Tonyo Maru from San Francisco etc.—Mr J. H. Ankrom, Dr. & Mrs W. C. Billing, Mrs L. Borden, Mr & Mrs H. A. Burgess, Hon. S. Bonal, Mrs E. Craddock, S. L. Cohen, Mrs G. Cornell, Lt. E. A. Eick, Hon. K. Fuso, Mr & Mrs F. Finch, A. B. Lacey, Miss L. McGrath, Mrs F. McDonnell, J. A. Murphy, A. S. Murch, Mr & Mrs O. Pang, V. Read, Mr & Mrs Shepard, Mrs K. M. Smith, Mrs K. G. Sweet, Miss E. Taylor, Jud D. R. Williams, Miss Williams, Wm B. Walker, W. A. Yang.

Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per **TUTAROM**, 23rd inst. 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 24th Jan.

Swatow.—Per **HAIMUN**, 24th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui.—Per **DAIJIN MARU**, 24th Jan. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26th Jan.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada.—Per **TENYO MARU**, 26th Jan. 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 29th inst.)

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per **HAITAN**, 26th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per **TEAN**, 26th Jan. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 28th Jan.

Straits, Ceylon, Marne, Iloa, & U. Kingdom.—Per **KATORI M.**, 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Victoria and Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada.—Per **TACOMA M.**, 28th inst. 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 29th Jan.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, & Europe. (Late letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday the 28th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per **NUBIA**, 28th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per **HAICHING**, 29th Jan. 1 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Finden, Haddock, Kippers &c. **ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.00—With few exceptions pressure has given way over the whole area, especially over central Japan. It is highest to the east of the Bonin Islands and a depression covers the Sea of Japan.

The continental "high" indicated yesterday has not developed, but an area of relatively high pressure extends from Haiphong to the Loochoo Is.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	Light variable winds, probably freshening from N.E. fine generally.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoos	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

20th Jan. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Westoek	7a	30.10				3	
Nomuro	6a	29.85				5	
Hakodate	"	29.85				1	
Tokio	"	29.97				1	
Kochi	"	30.07				1	
Nagasaki	"	30.09				1	
Kyushu	"	30.12				0	
Oshima	"	30.12				1	
Naha	"	30.15				12	
Ishijima	"	30.08				2	
Bonin Is.	"	30.24				1	
Cheloo	"						
Wahaiwei	"						
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.13	33	asw	2 b		
Gutzlaff	"	30.12	43	w	3 bn		
Sharp P.	7a	30.12	53	w	2 b		
Amoy	6a	30.09	53	sw	1 b		
Swatow	"	30.10				2	
Taihu	"	30.08				0	
Tainan	"	30.08				4	
Koshun	"	30.05				0	
P'dores	"	30.04				6	
Canton	6a	30.14	48	85	n	0 b	
K'ung	"	30.14	56	86	se	1 b	
Gap Rock	"	30.13				2 b	
Macao	"	30.13	54	n	1 cf		
Wuchow	"						
Pakhoi	"						
Holhow	"						
Phullen	6a	31.16	55		2 b		
Touanoo	"	31.12	63		4 b		
O. St. J.	"	30.15	72		4 c		
Amoy	"	30.02	71		1 c		
Manila	"	30.02	71		1 c		
Legaspi	"	29.98	78		1 b		
Iloilo	9a	29.99	80		2 b		
Bacolod	"				2 b		
Cebu	"	29.97	84		0		
Labuan	"				1 c		

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 20.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.16	30.14	30.07
Temperature	64	55	64
Humidity	43	55	51
Wind Direction	W	SE	NE
Force	3	1	1
Weather	b	b	b
Rain			
Highest open air Temperature on the 19th	64		
Lowest	51		

H.K. Observatory, 20th January.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

18th Jan. to 24th Jan. 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Jan	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon	10.55	4.55	11.55	5.55
Tues	11.55	5.55	12.55	6.55
Wed	12.55	6.55	1.55	7.55
Thurs	1.55	7.55	2.55	8.55
Fri	2.55	8.55	3.55	9.55
Sat	3.55	9.55	4.55	10.55
Sun	4.55	10.55	5.55	11.55

in morning, a afternoon.

MAIL STEAMERS